01. # Articles (A/An)

~~Articles~~ (A, An & The) are called Articles, They are very small word and used before the noun as an adjective that is why, they are known as ~~a~~ little adjective. The articles - A/An and The play very important role in the framework and formation of a sentence.

Types of Articles :-
(1) Definite Article, (2) Indefinite Article.

Definite Article (The) :- The is regarded as definite Article for it is used to denote particular person or thing and to bring definity in it. The Definite Article 'The' has not its own literal meaning. It is considered as the shortend form of Demonstrative Adjectives → This, That, These, Those

e.g:- This is the place where those terrorist were shot dead.
- we met the chief minister 10 days ago.
- He consulted the principle

In these examples some particular place and person, ~~place~~ ~~or~~ have been mentioned.

Indefinite Article (A/An) :- A & An are known as Indefinite Article because they can never be used to indicate any particular person or thing. & The Indefinite Article brings the indefinity in the noun before which it is used.

Eg:- She is a doctor i.e. some/any doctor.
His father is a pleader (वकील)

Note:- 'A doctor' means some/any doctor while 'The doctor' means a particular doctor. The Indefinite Article is used in the same sense of the indefinite Adjectives - some, any or one.

The Definite Article 'The' can be used before countable nouns and uncountable nouns both. Indefinite Article A/An is short form of the Indefinite Adjectives - some, Any or one while the Definite Article 'The' is ~~not~~ known as the short form of Demonstrative Adjectives - This, that, these & those.

03. # Rules for the Use of Articles

Usually it is necessary to use any articles - A/An and The before every singular countable nouns. In any particular circumstance the definite Article 'The' can also be used before plural nouns

Eg:- It is an and, It is a box, He knows the boys of this school etc. कुछ निश्चित (यदि)

Note:- (a) In general way, no article whether it is definite or Indefinite is used before uncount-able nouns.

(b) Indefinite Article 'A/An' can never be used before plural nouns.

(c) No article is used before the singular form of common noun if it is used in general sense.

Eg:- Man is mortal, Man is a social animal by nature.

↳ In these sentences, the common noun - man has been used in common sense that is why no article has been used before it.

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Use of Indefinite Article :-

A/An → Little Adj.
A/An → Determiner

* A/An → (1) A/An is used in following senses

(a) A/An = One (एक)

Eg:- She has a book in her hand

Give that women an anna only.

↳ one

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(b) A/An = any (कोई)

Eg:- A King had three daughters.
- An elephant was seen on the road.
- A student has come to see you.

(c) A/An = the same (एक ही)

Eg:- Two of a trade Can not agree.
Birds of a feather flop together.

(d) A/An = per (प्रति)

Eg:- She earned rupees 1000 a month. (a → per)
He sells milk Rs twenty (20) a litre. (a → per)

(e) A/An = some (थोडा)

Eg:- He has a chance of success in this examination

(f) A/An = a kind of (एक प्रकार का)

Eg:- Gold is a precious metal.

(g) A/An = a race (species - जीवजन्तु)

Eg:- A horse is a useful animal.
A lion is a ferocious animal.

(h) A/An = class (वर्ग)

Eg:- An Ant is a hardworking insect

(i) A/An = on (पर) → In this sense it is used as a preposition.

Eg:- I found him a bed (on bed)
He has gon a hunting (on hunting)
I saw a red flag a top of the hill (on the top of the hill/building)

05. NO → Not a → Not any
↳ for sortifying Not & Indefinite Article 'A')
NO & Not → Negation Adverb.

2. It is necessary to know where to use the indefinite article a and where an.

→ In this ~~condi~~ connection, the rule is that the indefinite article 'an' is used before the word of which first letter gives vowel sound that is to say pronounced as vowel whether it is consonant or vowel. The indefinite Article 'A' is used before the word whose first letter gives consonant sound that is, pronounced as consonant whether it is consonant or vowel.

Eg:- A boy, A girl, A man, A honest, An animal, An old man, A laborious boy etc.

Note:- (a) We have to use the Indefinite Article 'A/An'. It is necessary to pay attention to the pronunciation of the first letter of the word and not to spelling. The word whose first letter whether it is vowel or consonant if gives vowel sound in that situation, the Indefinite Article 'An' will be placed before it. But if the word whose first letter whether it is vowel or consonant gives consonant sound, the Indefinite Article 'A' will be used before it. For illustration, following words start with vowel but give consonant sound as such inspite of vowel the indefinite Article 'A' will be used before them.

Eg:- A European country (over here ~~...~~ 'Eu' gives the sound of Y), A University (over here 'U' gives the consonant sound of ~~...~~)

like wise - a one rupee note, a union of labours, a unique site, a one sided game.

→ some more examples have been given below

a union of students, a unit of measurement, a uniform standard, a useful book, a university professor, a unique opportunity, a united team, a unilateral decision, a usurper (अवैध कब्जा करने वाला), a youthful team, a usual feature, a universal appeal, a unification plan, a one sided statement, a one man committee, a one eyed man, a one rupee note.

विद्वता उपाधि [illegible]

(b) If the first letter of an abbrebriation is any of these letters - A, E, I, O, F, H, L, M, N, R, S and X, In this situation the Indefinite Article - 'An' is used before it.

Eg:- An F.O., An H.E. school, An L.P. school, ~~An~~ An M.A., An M.Sc., ~~M~~ An M.P., An M.L.C., An NCC., An RSS. worker, An SDO. etc.

(c) 'An hotel' and 'An historical' were exception of this rule but now this use has been understood. In modern age a number of grammarians and Writers have began to use 'A hotel' and 'A historical'. In this relation, Fowler says: "The 'h' in such words is know pronounced."

The distinction has become pedantic and 'a historical' should be said and written".

In this respect it should always be kept in mind that the Indefinite Article 'An' is used before the word which starts with silent 'h' but such words of which first letter is 'h' and gives the sound in this case the Indefinite Article 'A' is used.

ent, Eg:- (i) with silent 'h' –

An hour, An heir and An honour, An honest man, An honourable man, An hour's rest, An honorary degree.

(प्रश्नों में ... ध्यान देना ... ना पड़े)

(ii) with the 'h' pronounced –

A hill, A hotel, A historical place, A husband, A human being, A henious crime, etc.

(iii) In the following situations the Indefinite Article (A/An) is used with singular countable nouns

*(a) Some countable words such as dozen, score, 100 hundred, thousand, lakh, million, great, many, great deal and lot of etc

Eg:- we want to buy a dozen bananas.

Atleast a thousand people were killed in that Carnage (नर संहार).

Designation इंडिकेशन → पद नाम.

*(b) - In the sense of one or any - I have a dog ~~there~~, There was a saint in my village.

*(c) In the sense of weighting or measurement, at the rate of.

Eg:- Wheat sells 10 Rs a kilo.
We earn 700 Rs a week.
He drives the car at 80 k.m an hour.

(d) As complement with ~~sou~~ sutaible countable noun particularly when they denote profession, trade class religion etc.

Eg:- He is a ~~communist~~ communist not a socialist.
You are a revolutionary not a pacifist.
She is a doctor. , My father is a farmer.

Note:- (i) But the noun denotes such a post on which only one person is appointed at the same time in this circumstance 'no' article will be used.

Eg:- Mr. Hari Gautam has been appointed vice chancellor. (not a vice chancellor but as vice chancellor)

(ii) No article is used before rank and title indeating words.

Eg:- He was promoted to the rank of major.
He was given the title of 'Desh Ratna'.

(iii) 'No article' is used before the word 'turn' when it means become.
↳ लगना है जाना आदि।

Eg:- He turned ~~maxlit~~ naxalite. (not a naxalite)
~~A frustrated lover~~ A frustrated lover turns mad (not a mad)

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Note!- No article is used before the word used after 'turn' when it (turn) means become.

(e) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' will be used before the apposition of noun. If the noun denotes an unfamiliar person or thing.

Eg!- Patna, a town in Bihar.
William wordsworth, a English poet.
Ganga, a holy river of India, etc

(F) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before the name of a person about whom nothing is known except his name.

Eg!- A Mr. Harendra came to see you while you were out of this city.
This letter has been written by a prahlad.

(g) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before singular countable noun when it (singular countable noun) comes after what in exclamatory sentence.

Eg!- What a fall! (what a fall it is)
What a pitty!
what an idea!
what a fool you are!

(h) In some phrases and provers or ~~magzines~~ maxims, the Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used in the sense of same (एक ही).
Birds of a feather (a= same kind) flock together.

क ख ग

10'

(i) In the sense of 'A kind of' the Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before abstract noun and certain + abstract noun

Eg:- There was a certain honesty about her which all admired.

A love of the supposedly good things of life a distrust of routine, a profoundity of knowledge

(J) The Indefinite Article 'A/An' is used before a noun and after such, quite, many, rather, no, less, so/as/how/however/too + adj

Eg:- such a fool, quite a busy day, so good and opportunity, many a time

(K) The indefinite article 'A/an' is used to denote the whole race or class

Eg:- ~~a~~ A cow is a useful animal
A lion roars, A bird fly in the sky

(L) The indefinite article 'a/an' is used in some particular phrases eg a short while ago, as a rule, as a result, at a discount, at a premium, at a loss, at a stretch, at a stone's throw, in a hurry, I am in a tearing hurry, in a nut shell (संक्षेप में), on an average, as a whole (साधारणतः), to have an interest in, to have a knowledge of, to be in a temper.

to be in position to, to make a mess of (डाँवाँडोल)
to make a fuss (~~बहुत अधिक ध्यान देना~~ छोटी बात पर हंगामा करना)
to make a noise, to flog a dead horse
(गड़े मुर्दे उखाड़ना). to go a long way, to smell
a rat, to steal a march on (आगे निकल जाना),
to fall a prey to (शिकार होना जाना), to cut a
sorry figure (असफल), to cut a figure (चमकाना),
to catch at a straw (तिनके का सहारा), to beat a
(पीछे छोड़ना) treat, to call a spade a spade (सच बात कहना)
To take a fancy to, to take an interest in,
(दौरे पर) on a visit to, to keep a secret, to take
a pride in, to have a pity on, to have a
chance, to have a good education, to have an
opportunity, to have a bath / a drink / a talk /
a walk / a rest (क्रियाओं को abstract noun बनाकर उसका use)

~~etc.~~

Uses of Definite Article :-

(1) In general way no article is used before material noun and abstract noun but the definite article 'the' can be used with when they are used to particularise the noun.

Ex, Eg :- The tea is too hot to take (Incorrect)
tea is too hot to take (Correct one)
The water of ~~ganga~~ Ganga is holy
The honesty of mohan can not be doubted (Correct)
The glass, you hold in your hand is quite brittle

the gold of your bracelete is pure.

(2) As a whole no article is used before proper noun but in some particular situations the definite article 'the' is used ~~before~~ with proper noun.

(A) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of nation ~~on~~ of geographical importance, political parties or religions parties

Eg- the U.S.A, the UK, the Indian, the English, the French, the Conservatives, the liberals, the Hindus, the Muslims, the sikhas, the Jat, the Rajputs etc.

(B) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous rivers, seas, oceans, gulf, straight, ~~bays, planes~~. plains

Eg:- The Ganges, The thanes, the red sea, the black sea, the pacific ocean, the Indian ocean, the persian Gulf, the straight Gibraleter, the bay of Bengal, the ~~gaha~~ Gangetic plane etc

(C) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of ~~to~~ famous volumes and epics (Scriptures).

Eg:- the Bible, the Geeta, the Kuran, the Ramayana, The Mahabharat, The Devine ~~Committe~~ comedy, the vedas, the Elite etc.

(d) The definite article 'The' ~~denote~~ will be used before the name of person place or thing. If it denotes the person, place or thing of same quality, nature or characteristics.

Eg:- • Kalidas was the shakespeare of India
• faiz - Ahmed - faiz is the shadi of urdu literature
• Bombay is the switzerland of India.

(e) ~~the~~ The definite article 'the' is used before descriptive or compound (USA, UK, UAE, USSR) geographical names.

Eg:- the punjab, the Assam, the deccan, the United state of America, the United Arab Republic, the cape of good hope,

(F) The definite 'the' is placed before the name of ~~island~~ island and series of mountaine

Eg:- the Himalyas, the Alps, The Andamans, the west Indies

(g) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of ship, Aeroplanes, trains etc.

Eg:- the titanic, the INS vikrant, the Meghdooth, the kalka mail, the Tufan main, the Vande Bharat, the Rajdhani express.

(H) The definite ~~A~~article 'the' is used before the name of famous buildings and public places.

Eg:- The Tajmahal, The Burj Khalifa, The whitehouse. The Eiffel Tower, The statue of Unity. The red fort. the Rashtrapati Bhawan, The Eden Garden, The Victoria Memorial, etc.

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(i) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous historical events. ~~The f~~

Eg:- The french Revolution, The sepoy mutiny; The war of roses. The norman conquest, the gun powder plot, the renaissance, the Mahabharat war, the first world war, the second world war.

(J) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of news papers and magzines.

Eg:- The Hindu, The Hindustan Times, the Times of India, the states man, the Indian Nations, the sunday ~~pa~~ Times, The illustrated weekly of India, the chronicle, the pratiyogita Darpan.

(K) The definite article 'the' can be used before the proper nouns when an adjective modify/qualify it.

Eg:- The late Dr Rajendra prasad, The Beautiful Sanyogeeta of kannauj, The immortal Shakespeare

(L) The definite article 'the' is used before the name of famous hostel, shopes, emporium (व्यवसाय केन्द्र), the company, ~~the~~ Institution etc if their names are impersonal.

Eg:- The Bombay ~~dey~~ dyeing, the Tata Textiles, the liberty cinema hall: the nataraj Hotel.

The definite article 'the' will be placed before the name of person, when 'the' denotes the famous or notorious.

Eg:- This is Amitabh Bachchan, you do not mean the famous actor of that name. I am, i mean that he is the Amitabh Bachchan.

(N) The definite article 'the' is used in posts after proper noun and before post indicating adjective.

Eg:- Ashoka the great, Akbar the great, ~~Bina~~ Binoba the saint, Devendra nath Tagore the spiritual leader etc.

(3) In the following cases the definite article 'the' is used ~~with~~ common noun.

(A) The definite article 'the' is used before common noun when it denotes a notified person or thing.

Eg:- close the window (of my room), I saw the headmaster (of this school), let let's go to the town hall (of the town)

(B) The definite article 'the' will be used before the common noun if it denotes a person or thing ~~a.f.~~ afore (पूर्व) ascribed (वर्णित).

Eg:- I saw a lion (the lion was roaring)
I ~~&~~ met some students (The students looked happy)

(C) The definite article 'the' can be placed before the common noun when it is only one in number that is to say the definite article 'the' is used before the unique nouns.

Eg:- the Sky, the world, the universe, the Sun, the East, The West, the North, the South, the Moon etc.

Note:- It should always be kept in mind that the definite article 'the' can never be used before God (ईश्वर). But the definite article 'the' will be used before the word god / gods (देवता).

(D) The definite article 'the' can be used before common noun when its "universility" is limited by adjective phrase or definite relative clause

Eg:- The students of my class are well behaved
This is the house that I living
This is the pens which I write.
The boy on the bycycle is my friend.

(E) The definite article 'the' will be used before the common noun when the "defining prepositional phrase" is use after it (prepositional phrase). (of connection)

Eg:- The battle of HaldiGhati. The battle of Waterloo, The top of mountain, The 15th of october etc.

(F) The definite article 'the' is used before common noun when 'the' is used in the sense of same / very same. (same) है अर्थ

Eg:- This is the book I wanted.
who was the first man to go in to space.
This is the thing (the same thing) to do.

Note:- In this use of 'the' it is pronounced as the 'दि' and in writting it is underlined and in printing it is printed in italics

(G) The definite article 'the' is used before common noun when a proper noun which identify it is used after it

eg:- The poet ~~Galib~~ Ghalib, the planet venus, the film sholey

Note:- (i) The definite article 'the' will be ~~is~~ used before such common noun which denote occupation and profession and they generally come after proper noun.

Eg:- Ranchandra, the grocer, Rajeev, the book seller, Jagdeesh, the accountant, Mr Robert, the general Manager,

(ii) The definite article 'the' will be used before common noun when it is used in apposition of noun

Eg:- Patna, the capital of Bihar; Mahatma Gandhi, the father of nation; Dr Rajendra prasad, the ~~cons~~ chairman of constituent Assembly; Dashrath, the King of Ayodhya,

(H) The definite article 'the' will be used before common noun when it is used to denote profession.

Eg:- My friend has joined the bar. (become as advocate)
Shyam and his friend have joined the army.
(become soldier)

(I) The definite article 'the' will be used before common noun if "the + common noun" seems to express the sense of abstract noun.

Eg:- There is a good deal of the fox in him.
The father (fatherly feeling) in him cried out.

(J) The definite article 'the' will be used before the name of musical instruments (if they are used in the sense of universility.

Eg:- She used to play on the Harmonium / the violin / the Tabla / the flute etc.

(K) The definite article 'the' will be used before singular common noun when it denotes the whole race.

Eg:- The fox is a cunning animal.
The cow is a useful animal.
The lion is a ferocious animal.
The shark is cruel by nature.

(L) The definite article 'the' is used as in the sense of "at the rate of" in measurement.
Eg:- Milk is sold by the litre.
Eggs are sold by the dozen.
Cloth is sold by the mitre,

(M) The definite article 'the' is used as the name of parts of bodies and limbs, (अवयव / अंग)
Eg: The Lungs, the intestines, the ear, the kidney, the touch etc.

(conningness) धूर्तता.

(4) In the following situations, the definite article 'the' is used before adjectives.

(A) The definite article 'the' will be used with an adjective when it is used for abstract quality. (goodness). (badness)

(सोभावता)

Eg:- The good in her far out weighs the bad.
The Binoba Bhave and Gandhi jee love the good (goodness) in a man,

(B) The definite article 'the' will be used with a sort of adjective to make it plural noun.
Eg:- we should help the blind.
The rich donot love the poor.
The students of our school nursed the sick.
let the wicked punished

(C) Sometimes the definite article 'the' is used instead of possasive adjectives

Eg!- He hit me on the head. (He hit me on my head.)
She caught me by the (my) collar.

(D) The definite article 'the' will be used before "ordinal number" when it is written in words.

Eg!- He has been in the fourth place in race competition.
She got the first price among three hundred students
I travelled to Delhi in the second class with the ticket of third class.

Note!- But the definite article 'the' should never be used with ordinal number if roman numbers are used.

Eg!- Elizabeth - II, World War - II, World war - I
class - III

(E) The definite article 'the' will be used before comperitives if they denote the sense of selection or contrast (विपरीत).

Eg!- He can run the faster of two boys.
She is the better of sita and Geeta.
I know the better of the two players.

(F) Like this / Like wise :- The lower classes. the lower classes, the inner corner, the outer wall,

(F)
Eg!-
Eg!-
(H)
Eg!-
(I)
Eg!-

(F) The definite article 'the' is be used before superlatives whether they are used attributi-
my head.) -vely, adverbdy or like a noun in sentences.

Eg:- This is the best article on this subject.
↳ Attributively.

I like this article the most. (Adverbly)

The least you can do is ask his forgiveness
petition. (Like noun).

students (G) The definite article 'the' can be used in some
with phrasal uses.

Eg:- Always keep to the left while walking on the road
- She is in the wrong
- We should be punctual to the second.
- Come to the main point
- The ~~ee~~ air is thick with the ~~rom~~ rumours.

(H) The definite article 'the' is used before title (पद्वी) or official ~~degi~~ designation. (पद-नाम).

Eg:- The manager, The secretary, The headmaster, the principle, the Ray Bahadur, the Night hood, etc.
↳ Ravindra Nath Tagor

(I) In the following expression the definite article 'the' will be used in comperitive degree.

Eg:- The higher we go, the colder it is.
The more he gets the more he wants.
The more you read the more will you learn.

3/he Panjash

The sooner a thing is done, the better it is.

(J) The definite article 'the' is used after all and both but before "whole" (difference b/w whole / All)

Eg:- All the players will be awarded with prize at the hands of the president.

Both the friends were beaten with stick and fined.

The whole class was disturbed.

(K) The definite article 'the' will be used before the name of organization, committee, club, federation etc.

Eg:- The United nation, the Lion's club, the Rajput club, The Rotary club.

(L) The definite article 'the' can be used before the name of forces, governmental departments, municipal corporations etc.

Eg:- The Army, The Navy, The Airforce, The Police department, The legislative assembly, the home ministry, The ministry of education, the executive, etc.

(M) The definite article 'the' is used before the countable noun which come after many of, none of, all of, most of, the rest of, the majority of, which of, any of, either of, neither of, half of, one of, one-third of, a part of, some of, few of etc.

Eg! the whole country → All the tables

(N)

Eg

Eg!- Most of the students will be sent abroad to receive higher studies.

the whole country'

All the books.

A part of the eggs are rotten.

One third of the books are found ~~strewn~~ strewn on the table.

Neither of the student came to appear at examination

(N) The definite article 'the' is used before inventions and discoveries.

Eg!. The television is the wonder gift of science.
- We are listening to the radio.

ut club,

Repetition of the Article :—

When two or more nouns are connected by the conjunction and ~~preposition~~ "they denote the same person or thing in that circumstance article will be placed before one of the nouns but if they denote different person or thing or two seperate person or thing. In this situation article will be used before each of them (noun)

ents,

Eg!. The principal and ~~the~~ secretary is on leave for tend days.

→ The Secretary and the principle are on leave the visit to Delhi

Eg:- The principal and secretary is on leave for ten days.
→ The secretary and the principle are on the visit to Delhi
24 → A carpenter and a blacksmith live here. 25
→ The poet and Novelist (only one person) → The poet and the Novelist (Two person)
→ you are a friend philospher and guide to me (one person)
→ Pt Nehru was a better writter than politician [only one person]
Note:- According to this rule

(5) If two or more adjective joint together by the conjunction 'An' qualifies only one person or thing. in that situation article will be used before first adjective of them. but if they qualify different persons or thing in that case articles will be used before each of them.

Eg:- A red and a blue pencil. (means 2 different pencil).
A black and white bird (means only 1 bird of black and white colour)
A black and a white bird (means 2 diff birds)

According to this rule it will be wrong/incorrect to write this type of sentence —
"We shall read the first and second chapter"
In this sentence, two different chapters are mentioned and denoted. As a rule in this sentence article should be placed before each of adjective of them therefore the correct form will be —
(i) We shall read the first and second chapters
or (ii) We shall read the first and the second capter.

when the abstract noun made plural than the Abstract noun changed to common noun
e.g Di

25

or, (iii) we shall read the first two chapters.

Omission of Article (Zero Article)

(A) In no case the indefinite article A/An is used before plural common nouns and collective nouns. Because there is no plural form of the indefinite article A/An. As such Books are some books is plural form of the noun book

eg. A dog is an animal - (Dogs are animals.)
An owl is a bird - (Owls are birds)
There was a clerk - (There were some clerks)
He shot a lion - (He shot some lions)

encil).
k and white

The definite article 'The' will not be used before plural nouns if they are used in common sense

orrect eg. Dogs bark and lions roar
Birds chirp and Bees hum
" Men, women and children came running to me.

(B) Abstract noun in its common sense is uncountable that is why no article is used before it
Honesty is the best policy

Difficult (changes into) Difficulty — Difficulties

26 Adj (changed into) Abstract Noun (change ...) Common noun

- Death is unavoidable.

(C) As a whole no article is used before material noun but when it denotes any particular short or part in such case article will be used before it

Eg:- Gold is a precious metal.

The gold of southafrica is famous all over the world

Mercury is very heavy.

The mercury in a thermometer is visible.

(D) Article will not be used before common noun if possesive adjective or demonstrative adjective and Indefinite numeral adjective come with it

Eg:- your coat is black.

our garden is beautiful.

This pen is mine.

That book is yours.

Some boys are intelligent.

All men dislike you.

(E) No article will be used before collective noun when it is used in general way.

Eg:- Society will not honour you.

Govt are firm on this issue.

We have company this evening.

parliament will not sit next friday.

(F) No article is largely used with proper noun.
Eg:- patna is the capital of Bihar.
Kolkatta is one of the biggest cities in India
Mahatma Gandhi is no more.

(G) No article is used with the noun of genitive case.
→ Shyam's brother is my class fellow/ friend.
→ This was in your friend's almirah.

(H) Such a common noun which is part of post or comes just with proper noun takes no article.
Eg:- prime minister Manmohan Singh has left for Newyork
principle R. Mehta is going abroad.
Queen Elizabeth - II now rules over England.

(I) No article is used with the noun of vocative case.
Eg: (i) Listen to me, young man (ii) students, keep quite and listen to me attentively.
Guys let's go home. , come to me boy.

(J) No article will be used before the complement (objective complement) of factitive verb (complex transitive verb) and posts of Authority indicating noun.

Eg:- He tried to make me leader.
She was made prime minister.
He was elected vice-president
Your friend was nominated captain.

(K) If home is used in the sense of speaker or author's "own home" and no descriptive phrase →(ad) is used before it - in this situation neither the article nor preposition 'to' will be used.

Eg:- She went home.
We stayed at home. "but - this the only home we have ever known"

(L) If school, college, church, temple, hospital, market, bed, court, office, playground etc. are scribed in connection with their original purpose in that circumstance (परिस्थिति) no article will be used before them. coz. witness drama is against the purpose of school,

Eg:- → We go to school to study →
→ We go to the school to witness the drama.
→ My servant goes to market for buying and selling.
→ He went to bed (To sleep).
→ They are being taken to hospital. (for Treatment
→ We shall go to court for litigation.
→ Some of them were sent to jail (as a prisoner)
→ Boys went to school (to study)
→ players go to stadium (to play)

Like wise → we can be at school, college, University, church. market and we can be in bed / prison. but if they are used in other sense apart from their original purpose in that case article can be used before them.

→(adv.) Eg:- I went to the school/college/university to watch a magic show.
There is a college/ a hospital in our village

(M) No article is used with the noun that comes after - kind of, a kind of, a type of, a sort of etc.
Eg:- I don't like this type of behaviour.
This is a type of rifael.
He wants to buy a kind of mini bus.

(M) No article is used with the name of languages
Eg:- He knows all languages:- Sanskrit, English, Hindi, persian, french, latin, Russian, chinese, Greek, Italian etc.

Note:- (a) But translate from the Russian, the German would be correct.
(b) The meaning of some words will change if the definite article, the, will be used with them.
Eg:- The Dutch (a language of Holand), The Dutch (the people of Holand)

English (The language of England) - the English (the people of England),
French (The language of france) - The french (the people of france) etc.

(O) No article Can be ~~used~~ placed before the name of meal if it is used in general way.
Eg:- She invited me to tea / lunch / dinner.
Note:- She was at the dinner with me.
(Can be written or spoken).

(P) ordinarily no article should be use before the name of diseases.
Eg:- He is suffering from fever.
In flood affect areas a number of children, men and women died of cholera.
He ~~a~~ is suffering from small pox.
Note:- But the diseases before of which name articles are used are - gout (गठिया), measles (खसरा), mumps etc.
Eg:- Many of them are suffering from the gout / measles / Mumps.

(Q) No articles ~~wt~~ is used before the name of games.
Eg:- He is fond of Cricket.
We saw him playing ~~(o~~ Hockey.
He likes neither football nor volleyball.
He is expert at Tenis and Badminton

(R) N

Eg:-

(S) N

Eg:-

(T)

Eg:-

(U)

(R) No article is used before the name of seasons and festivals.

Eg:- Spring is come

We celebrate Holi / Eid / christmas on a great scale.

If winter comes can spring be far behind.

(S) No article should be place before the noun when it is used in pairs.

Eg:-

from door to door.	from hand to hand.
from house to house	hand and foot
from place to place.	sorrow after sorrow
from village to village.	price after price.
from head to feet	Face to face etc.

We went on getting date on date, (तारीख पे तारीख)

(T) Such a phrase in which "common noun" comes in place of the "object" with "transitive verb" but it is used "idiomatic" (मुहावरा) in that case no article should be used.

es

asles / Mumps)

eg:- The tree has trunk root

(U) Such a phrase in which object comes with preposition and used "idiomatic", No articles should be used (Before the main gate)

Eg:- By land, By Air, at home, at hand,

[at home in → Expert]

(v) No articles ~~with~~ should be used with possessive expression if the first word is a proper noun.

Eg:- Shyam's book (The book of Shyam) (Never can be written - the Shyam's book) or Shyam's the book)

But the first word is countable noun in genitive case, article will be used

Eg:- The dog's tail, The boy's head etc.

(vi) Some Idiomatic phrases with whose noun no article is used are - at first, by heart, by name, in trouble, atleast, In difficulties, by agreement, by mistake, Infront of, By bit of, by accident, at fault, at best, in favour of, by word of mouth, by train/bus/car etc, at dawn, in turn, by region of, by sea, at peace, by post, by nature, by caste, by profession, in force, at noon, by hand, by chance, in good faith, at ease, by night, by fair means, in place of, in point of, in debt, by day, at sunset, at work, by plan, in general, in detail, in ink/pencil (~~by ink/pencil~~), in fact, by virtue of, at night, at times, (कभी-कभी) by no means, by all means, in public, at college/school/University, in town, on strike, on duty in view of, all night, all morning, all day, by far, by and by (धीरे-धीरे), by force, in vogue (प्रचलन में), in time on watch, on demand, on half pay (but on a scholarship) etc.

In view of rules mentioned above, we ~~often~~ reach on this climax and conclusion that article is used are used or ~~...~~ not. pay attention to the words of these types in some sentences given below -

Eg:- → What a pretty girl! - What pretty girls!

(Imp) → Do you have a glass of milk? - but windows are made of glass.

→ He sat in the car. - but he went by car,

→ flowers bloom in the spring season → Spring is come,

ities, → The water of ganga is holy → Water always seeks its level.

→ I use an electric iron. → Iron is a useful metal.

car etc,

→ He wents to the bride's home → He went home,

→ The patient is on the bed → we go to bed to sleep.

→ The dinner was well ~~...~~ cooked → He invited me to dinner

→ He left for delhi on the fifteenth of August. → He left for delhi on August 15th.

→ He will come in the Deepawali holidays → Deepawali is celebrated all over pomp and show. (उत्साह)

(ऊर्ध्व - ऊर्ध्व)

ege/ → He leaves in the punjab → we leave in Bihar

→ I patted him on the ~~...~~ shoulder → I patted his ~~...~~ shoulder

→ He seized the boy by the collar → He ~~...~~ seized the boy's collar.

rship) etc.

→ I have got ~~an~~ a newspaper - we write on paper

→ He is ~~an~~ an M.A. from the University of Cal.
Delhi University has been closed.

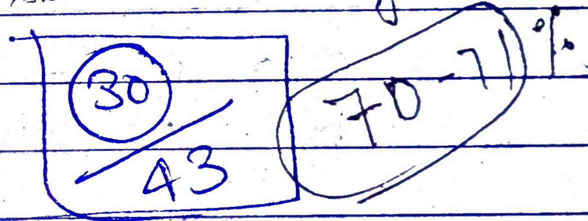
→ The absence of Tendulkar has made the team weaker → Absence has not been lodged

Practice

* Use articles where necessary

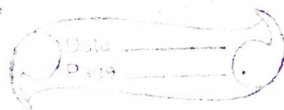
1. He bought an x-Ray plant. ✓
2. This is the (a) one at play. (~~a~~)
3. On such a cold morning I do not go out. ✓
4. Go up a (the) stairs. (~~the~~)
5. It was a unique site. ✓
6. In x summer, he went to Delhi. ✓
7. I am fond of x milk and x tea. ✓
8. Open the ✓ book and read the ✓ passage.
9. He is a worst player. (the)
10. The (a) drowning man catches at the (a) straw.
11. What type of x answer is this? ✓
12. The ✓ teaching of x ✓ English is difficult today
13. Mumbai is the ✓ London of India.
14. x ✓ Bengali is an ✓ Indian Language.
15. He is the ✓ Sakespere of our times.
16. What is the ✓ matter?
17. I found the ✓ book you are asking for.
18. After a ✓ year or two the ✓ question can be considered.

19. I spent __x__ ✓ Holi at home.
20. I wrote ~~...~~ to __x__ ✓ father for __x__ money
21. We want __the__ ✓ help of __x__ (a) few ~~voulens~~ volunteers.
22. __x__ ✓ milk comes from __x__ (the) cow.
23. Sita has ~~headache~~ __an__ ✓ headache.
24. He is not __x__ (a) sakespere.
25. __x__ (a) child ran across __the__ ✓ road.
26. That __the__ ✓ Earth is round is __a__ ✓ Universal truth.
27. He is __a__ ✓ typist.
28. I had got __x__ (a) cold.
29. Mr. Mukul __an__ ✓ MSc from __the__ ✓ University of Ranchi.
30. __A__ (the) old and __a__ (the) young should live together.



Note:- Future में after है use है जहाँ Sn का use होता

Practice



Insert a/an or the if necessarey.

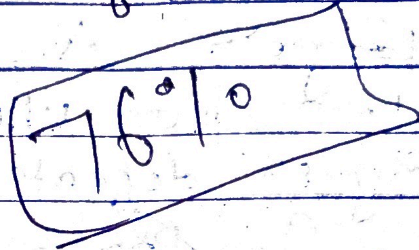
1. They were greatful for the bread we gave them.
2. A (An) honour was confered on him for his service to the country.
3. We decided to stay at a hotel in the centre of the town.
4. It is a pleasure to do business with such an efficient organization.
5. There was a knock on the door. I opened it and found a small dark man in a check over coat and a soft hat.
6. You can be fool some x (the) people all time and all the people some of the time but you can not be fool all the people all x (the) time.
7. There will always be a conflict between a (the) old and a (the) young, The (x) young people want x change but the (x) old people want x things to stay the same.
8. X most of the stories that the (x) people tell about x Irish are not true.
9. What a (the) fool you are!
10. X Bihar University has x more students than the university of x Ranchi.
11. The headmaster asked x (the) boys to copy down the sentences written on the blackboard.

12. X ~~Signs~~ Science tries to discover the law of X nature.

them.

13. Are you going to England by X sea or by X air?

14. An (the) ox is a useful animal.



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7

1. Rice sells three rupees a kilo
2. What is a beautiful sight it is.
3. Which is the oldest temple in Bihar
4. He is the Milton of Hindi poetry.

time (the)

5. He wants a glass of milk.
6. X (the) Luggage ~~Language~~ is on the platform.
7. He can play on the violin
8. It is the better of X two books.
9. What is the trouble with you.
10. The clouds over the sea over loudly
11. The young and The old should serve India.
12. I shall be back in an hour.

ord.

13. He tured the Radio on.

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14. It is a unit of measurement.
15. The Sun rises in the east and sets in west.
16. oneday an old woman met a Duke of Athens (the)
17. The Ganges is a holy river.
18. Don't look down upon the poor.
19. The English defeated the french.
20. What a piece of work is man!
21. I found the book I wanted
22. He is an African by birth, not a European.
23. He bought a horse, an ox and a Bufallo.
24. He is as stupid as an owl.
25. He turned to X left (the)
26. I Cannot forget the kindness with which he treated me.
27. He does not take X bath everyday. (a)
28. I want an ounce of petrol.
29. He daily goes for X (a) morning walk in X (the) Nehru park.
30. I always speak the truth.
31. The Times of India is X popular dai
32. This is the house I live in. (a)
33. An Empty vessel sounds much.
34. He is a man of parts.